capsicum, calcium carbonate, and starch. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling representing that it was the best remedy for la grippe and was efficacious to arouse the liver and the secretions to perfect action, were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for the purposes recommended.

Analyses of the Carbolic Salve showed that it contained 2.9 percent of carbolic acid. It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess since it was labeled "Contains 5% Carbolic Acid." It was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it was efficacious for ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, boils, piles, felons, etc., sores, and cold sores, were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for such purposes.

Analyses of the Liniment showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils (including oil of peppermint, oil of mustard, and methyl salicylate), alcohol (36.1 percent by volume), and chloroform (10.8 percent). It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling representing that it was efficacious in rheumatism, gout, lameness, weak joints, backache, sore lungs, etc., that it was efficacious in removing pain and taking out inflammation and could not be beaten for chronic rheumatism, were false and misleading since the article was not efficacious for the purposes recommended. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its label failed to bear a declaration of the quantity, kind, and proportion of alcohol that it contained.

Analyses of the Liver Pills showed that they contained extracts of plant drugs including capsicum, nux vomica, and a laxative drug. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling representing that it was efficacious for headache, dizziness, torpid liver, biliousness, dyspepsia, etc., were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for the purposes recommended.

On September 8, 1939, Jacob F. Booth, Harbor Springs, Mich., having authorized and requested that the products be destroyed, judgment of condemnation and destruction was entered.

97. Misbranding of Dormalgin. U. S. v. 100 Packages and 450 Packages of Dormalgin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 275. Sample No. 67359-D.)

This product contained butyl-bromallylbarbituric acid and aminopyrine. It was labeled to indicate that it was an appropriate and harmless medicament, whereas it was a dangerous drug. Its labeling bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated hereinafter.

On or about July 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 100 packages, each containing 10 tablets, and 450 packages, each containing 5 tablets of Dormalgin, at Darien, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 10, 1935, by Lawson M. Luth from Geneva, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it had been submitted to the most severe laboratory and clinical tests; that the most rigid research examinations had been conducted by prominent clinics and medical men in private practice; that its effectiveness and harmlessness had been repeatedly emphasized by physicians qualified to judge such a preparation; that it vanished with the pain leaving no after effects; that it was completely split up when it had finished its appointed work; that it was burned up in the body leaving no disagreeable after effects such as benumbed head, lassitude, fatigue, or drowsiness; that it was an effective and nonpoisonous analgesic free from cumulative, concurrent, and after effects and was indicated for all painful diseases; that there was no danger of habit forming as is the case with alkaloids containing analgesics; that it would agree with patients even in large doses and had the advantage of being free from hypnotic concurrent and after effects; that experiments had proved its harmlessness; that it would not produce the slightest detrimental effect on heart and kidneys even when administered in large doses; that it had been developed by a concern which enjoys an international reputation as a manufacturer of the highest grade pharmaceuticals and which maintained a pharmaceutical laboratory world famous for its products; that many preparations are on the market to relieve pain but many are ineffective and many of these which will relieve pain are actually harmful, in that they contain narcotics and other dangerous habit-forming drugs or ingredients which affect the heart and kidneys and that even preparations with salicylic acid as a base, such as aspirin, are not easily tolerated by a large group of people, but that the Dormalgin contained no habit-

forming or harmful drugs; which representations were false and misleading in that they created the impression that the article was an appropriate and harmless medicament for the conditions mentioned therein; whereas it was not such an appropriate and harmless medicament but was a dangerous drug.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its labeling bore representations that it was efficacious for the relief of toothache, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, lumbago, gout, painful menstruation, that it was indicated for all painful diseases and was a valuable nerve tonic and bore directions that in the treatment of painful menstruation one tablet should be taken and repeated after 8 hours; that in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, and lumbago one tablet should be taken morning and night and doubled if the case was severe; and in the treatment of toothache 2 tablets should be taken and that if not relieved one more should be taken after 8 hours; which representations and directions were false and misleading in that the article was not efficacious for the purposes recommended.

On November 17, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

98. Misbranding of Saurinol. U. S. v. 5 Bottles of Saurinol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 269. Sample No. 56160–D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy as a relief from sinus, hay fever, exposed cancer, varicose veins, pyorrhea, trench mouth, laceration, ulcers, and skin diseases.

On July 7, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against five bottles of Saurinol at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 22, 1939, by Saurinol Distributors Corporation; and charging that it was misbranded for the reasons stated above.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of medium boiling petroleum oil.

On November 30, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

99. Misbranding of VG–341. U. S. v. 39 Jars of VG–341. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 898. Sample Nos. 55995–D, 55996–D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On November 13, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 39 jars of VG–341 at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 14, 1939, by O. E. Henspeter from Vining, Minn.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of sodium hydroxide (94 percent), sodium carbonate (3½ percent), and a trace of potassium carbonate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling bore representations that it was efficacious as a vapor gas treatment for hemorrhoids or piles and bore directions for its use, namely, that a toilet jar or bucket should be secured; that 5 inches of steaming, boiling hot water should be placed therein; that the jar or bucket should be tall enough so that the body would be at least 8 inches above boiling water; that the user after removing garments should sit on the jar or bucket, first making certain that vapor and gases do not escape by placing a towel around rim of vessel; that the cork should be removed from a vial and vial and contents dropped in vessel; that the user should remain sitting for 10 minutes and should then lie down and rest for at least 2 hours after treatment; that the second vial or treatment should be taken three nights after the first, and that the third should be taken three nights after the second; that a dilator should be used in case of internal piles; that the one vial usually relieved, but that the quickness of relief depended entirely upon one's physical condition and "acceptability to this type of treatment," and that after the use of the second or third vial and one finds pronounced allayment, comfort, and improvement in one's condition, that the treatment should be continued for complete relief and normal action, which representations were false and misleading, since the article was not efficacious for the purposes recommended.

On December 12, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.